

Mica

specimen
Several small fragments of biotite mica, probably the disintegrated remains of a single larger piece, were recovered from the section of Fea. 19A which included the post-cranial portion of the human burial. Mica is not native to the Appalachian Plateau, including Garrett County, and its nearest sources are

Mica is found associated with Early Woodland through Late Prehistoric cultures in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia (Mayer-Oakes 1955: 65, 84). *interpolation?*

Faunal Remains

The excavations yielded 1180 bones and bone fragments exclusive of those recovered in flotation samples which have not been sorted. There are also 8 shell fragments. Identification of the bones was made on the basis of previous experience, standard guides ^{not necessary} (especially Hall and Kelson 1959;

Lawrence 1951; Olsen 1960, 1964, 1968), and comparisons with a somewhat

larger ^{and better preserved} ~~archaeological~~ collection ^{from another archeological site in Maryland name?} (~~Division of Archeology~~ 18FR14), ~~containing more complete~~

~~bones than those from Friendsville.~~ Unfortunately, a comparative collection

of zoological specimens was not available in the Baltimore area at the time

the analysis was made. Some bones could be identified as cattle or pig on

the basis of their size and proportions, but their fragmentary condition and

the lack of comparative material prevented identification of the elements.

Over a third of the unidentified bones and fragments are burnt. Among

the identified bones, only native species are burnt, but the occurrence of

unidentified burnt bones in ^{which? be specific! If from historic features,} areas of the site where only introduced species ^{was glass & china indicate breakage from fire?}

are identified suggests that burning is not an exclusive phenomena of the

prehistoric occupants. Moreover, one burnt fragment ~~from~~ the North Area has

been cut ^{metal} ~~by~~ with a ~~sharp~~ saw.

A quantified list of the identified bones by animal and provenience is

presented in Table ____, and individual elements are listed for deer, cattle,

and cow in Table ____. Additional notes by species are as follows:

Table ____ . Identified elements of deer, cattle, and pig from the Friendsville site.

	Deer	Cattle	Pig
<u>Bones & fragments</u>			
Mandible	3		1
Teeth (loose)	14	8	25
Axis	2		
Vertebrae	1		2
cervical	4		
thoracic	2		
lumbar	2		
Scapula	1	2	1
Humerus		2	
shaft			
distal		1	1
Ulna shaft	1	1	2
distal		1	
Radius		1	
Metatarsal proximal	5	1	
Pelvis	4	3	1
Femur prox?	1		
Patella		1	
Tibia shaft			1
proximal	2		
distal			1
Fibula			
Astragalus	2		1
Calcaneum	2	2	
Cuboid	1		
Metacarpa/ proximal		1	
Metapodial shaft	1	1	
distal	5	2	
Sesamoid	2	1	
Phalanx	3	4	
middle	1		
distal	2		
unident. elements	—	2	15
Totals	61	34	41

you might further qualify this as from the table one would assume that there were ^{complete} only fragments of one deer found - the sample is indeed too small - how about some information which would suggest many deer, i.e. distribution info. if you want to make this statement about activities which has many opened implications

fauna 2

White-tailed deer, Odocoileus virginianus, the only recent species native to the Ohio Valley region and Maryland, is represented by most major elements. Although the available sample is small, it appears that entire deer carcasses were brought to the site for consumption. No cut marks from butchering were found, and only one ^{was} noted. ~~Few~~ sub-adult bones were noted.

Raccoon, Procyon lotor, the only modern species native to the North American continent, is represented by one molar. [Raccoon is usually the second most common mammal, next to deer, found at Pennsylvania Indian sites (Guilday and Parmalee 1965: 43).] Its sparsity at Friendsville may be due to the small size of the faunal sample. ^{unless you use this information for other comparisons with Penn. sites & ours, isn't it a bit unnecessary except as filler}

Black bear, Ursus americanus, the only modern species native to eastern United States, is represented by ~~maxilla~~ a modified incisor and 3 phalanges. ^{Is this the bear in Fea 19A?} ~~The identification of the phalanges as bear is tentative,~~ ^{tentatively,} but ^{of the phalanges} their general form and large size seems to preclude any other identification except unusually large dog. The few dog remains from the site are not large.

Dog-fox-wolf, family Canidae, is represented by a molar, 2 canines (1 perforated), and a fragmented maxilla that includes 2 canines and 4 incisors. ^{Sub to above?} All were found in the vicinity of, or in direct association with, the burial in Fea. 19A.

Eastern Chipmunk, Tamias striatus, the only recent species in eastern United States south of the Great Lakes, is represented by a maxilla, 2 mandibles, 2 humeri, 2 femuri, and a tibia. All of the bones were found in the same general area of the site, but at least two individuals are present. The occurrence of chipmunk may be independent of the Indian occupation; perhaps it contributed to the disturbances frequently encountered during the archeological excavations.

Is there anything about the bone which also suggest this
Don't say anything unless you can back it up with sound scientific facts & reasoning.
Arch. is not speculation

Eastern or New England cottontails, Sylvilagus floridanus and/or transitionalis, the only modern species native to the upper Ohio Valley-Maryland region, are represented by an incisor and a tibia. The specimens were distinguished from the snowshoe rabbit or varying hare, Lepus americanus, by the none-too-satisfactory criteria of size. Both elements were found in

the Rush yard where most of the faunal remains are of recent domestic forms.

← this pertains to turtles as well as rabbits?
Hardshell (Turtle) (not softshell) is represented by 3 carapace fragments. ~~They~~

~~mentioned~~ All were found in the area of dense Indian midden. ~~the specimens~~

← Lack of genus is inconsistent with rest of paper.
Toad-frog is represented by maxilla, mandibles, and long bones. The

sample of 42 bones includes 13 vertebrae all of which are characterized by

what is this?
centra with both faces concave; identification of the vertebrae as toad-frog

is tentative. All of the toad-frog bones, including the vertebrae, were

found in the central portion of the site and are probably of recent occurrence

speculation
we don't French social philosophers were scientist
rouled in empiricism

independent of the Indian occupation; none are burnt. Live toads were
in the ground
encountered/during the archeological excavations.

Bird ~~remains~~^{bones} include a scapula, sternum, tarsometatarsus, and a phalanx
from a large bird such as duck or goose, but not turkey. The rest of the
bird remains are long bone~~s~~ fragments from similar large birds.

Domestic cattle, Bos taurus, is represented by many different elements
(Table ____). ^{4 examples of} Sub-adult individuals are indicated by/epiphyses separated from
shafts. Nine of the identified bones are cut by a metal saw. Included in
the unidentified bones, but almost certainly cattle, are 10 large rib sections
and several other fragments of large bones that ~~have~~ been cut with a metal saw.
Discussion of the butchering techniques represented is beyond the scope of
the present study.

Domestic sheep-goat, Ovis-Capra, are represented by 2 long bone shafts
and the proximal condyle of a femur; no~~t~~ cut marks are apparent.

Domestic pig, Sus scrofa, is represented by several elements (Fig. ____).
The pig bones are more deteriorated than those of any other species from the
site, and they have all weathered to a distinctive cross section ~~xx~~ consisting
of a relatively ~~hard~~ dense light brown outer layer and a porous, soft, dark
brown interior. On the basis of their proportions and distinctive weathering

pattern, a number of large sections of long bones were identified as pig although the specific element has not been determined.

Marginella sp. is the tentative identification of two very weathered shells from Fea. 19. Although this is a marine species occurring in the Atlantic from North Carolina south to the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, the identification is plausible because Marginella shell beads have been reported from several Monongahella sites in southwestern Pennsylvania (Bartlett 1939: ?; Drago 1971: ?).

Fresh water mussel shell bivalves are represented by several fragments that can not be further identified. Their occurrence in features indicates that they are associated with the Indian occupation of the site.

Source - Youghioghen River or Temper for pots + / or food??
elsewhere?

Anguispira alternata is a common land snail found over much of North America in a variety of Habitats (Leonard 1959: 130). Although one of the two specimens was recovered from a prehistoric feature, it is doubtful that Anguispira were used by the Indians.

Conclusions

Habitat preferences

Burnt bones